

SENATE HEARINGS BLOCK DRASTIC ALIEN EMBARGO

Modification of House Bill
in Committee Seems
Assured.

FOUR PROPOSALS MADE
Appeal Heard for Entry of
Seasonal Laborers Under
Permits.

ACTION MAY BE DEFERRED
New York Herald's Cable Des-
patches Figure in Evi-
dence Presented.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.
Drastic emergency legislation put-
ting a virtual embargo for a year on
foreign immigration, approved by the
House and now the basis of hearings
before the Senate Immigration Com-
mittee, in which THE NEW YORK HERALD's
cable despatches are playing a
part, probably will not be reported to
the Senate without amendment.
In contrast with the confidence of
Senators two weeks ago that the
House bill would be approved by a
large majority many suggestions are
now heard for modifications of the
bill. Among the proposals made are
these:

1. The period of restriction should be shortened.
2. Certain classes of foreigners now excluded, particularly laborers working for short seasons in agricultural sections during busy periods, should be allowed to come in within the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.
3. The Senate can initiate permanent immigration legislation as intelligently as it can approve emergency legislation during the short session.
4. Since the special session is to be called soon after March, it would be advisable to defer action on all immigration legislation until that time.

No Hasty Legislation.

It was apparent to-day that the Immigration Committee is proceeding with extra care. Senator Colt (R. L.), chairman of the committee, has already expressed the belief that the House passed the bill without sufficient evidence as to existence of an emergency demanding hasty action. Prior to his Senatorial career he passed many years on the bench, and more than once has said that evidence should be adduced, and both sides of the question carefully considered before a decision of importance was made. The whole course of the hearings thus far has disclosed a desire to act on that principle. Not only will the Senate hear those for and against the legislation, but also Government officials from the Immigration Bureau are to give advice to the committee, based on official information as to the character of immigration seeking admission.

Cable despatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD from its European correspondents, reporting that predictions of a "flood of 15,000,000 undesirables" was headed from Europe to America, were greatly exaggerated and not justified by the facts, again figured in to-day's hearing.

J. L. Bernstein, president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York, confirmed from personal experiences in Poland and other European countries last summer many of the statements contained in THE NEW YORK HERALD despatches and told the committee they were approximately in accordance with his own view of the situation.

Louis Marshall of New York, representing the American Jewish Council and other organizations opposed to immigration restriction, likewise confirmed the despatches which have been made part of the Senate hearings. He stressed the fact that transportation conditions made it impossible for any such number to come as has been represented.

"There is a safety valve in the limitation of transportation facilities," he said. "Also lack of funds abroad is bound to hold immigration back. Furthermore, economic requirements of Europe are discouraging foreign immigration, as the war created a need for man power there."

Appeal of Seasonal Harvesters.
Representatives of sugar beet growers in Colorado, of cotton growers from large cities in Texas and of other interests employing foreign labor during the rush season periods of harvest appealed strongly for amendments to the bill which will give to the Secretary of Labor the same discretion he now has to admit foreigners helping to gather American crops for a few months in the year.

Senator Phipps (Colo.) supplemented statements of other witnesses on that subject by describing the use made of Mexican labor in sugar beet fields in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana. He said it was essential to these sections employing foreign labor that they be able to obtain it at "the peak of the load." He assured the committee that the local supply of labor was inadequate and told of seeing enormous crops destroyed because of lack of labor for harvesting.

Commissioner of Immigration Wallis is to appear as a witness to-morrow.

Surtax on Paris Gowns for Export Is Cut Off

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Jan. 4.

PARIS gowns, mantles and millinery no longer will be subject to a 10 per cent. surtax on exportation, which aroused the indignation of American buyers last season. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has finally convinced Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance, that French fashion firms were losing foreign patronage, and as a result an official edict has been issued amending the customs law to enable the exportation of these articles on the most liberal basis. Modistes in the Rue de la Paix and the boulevards say it will reduce the cost of the average French gown to American buyers by at least 200 francs. Sidney Veit of the American Chamber said the tax, had it remained, would have reduced sales 50 per cent.

CAMINETTI RETURNING FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Has Arranged Inspection
Abroad to Bar Bolsheviki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Jan. 4.

Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner of Immigration, will leave Europe for New York aboard the steamship Adriatic to-morrow, after visiting eight European countries where he is understood to have established closer cooperation in the inspection of passengers bound for America in an effort to thwart the Bolshevik intention to spread their propaganda throughout America.

Questioned by a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD here, Mr. Caminetti declined to discuss his work in Europe. He will report directly to the Department of Labor in Washington as soon as he returns there, making numerous recommendations for improvements in the immigration service.

MAIL PLANE BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—An airplane of the transcontinental air mail service caught fire and was destroyed in a forced landing two blocks from the City Hall to-day.

GOMPERS ATTACKS BOYCOTT DECISION

Says Supreme Court Has
Joined With Anti-Union
Shop Movement.

"BLOW AT FREEDOM"
"Thoroughly in Accord With
Most Ardent Wishes of
Predatory Greed."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday relative to the secondary boycott was attacked in a formal statement here to-night by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who asserted the court has joined forces with the anti-union shop movement. "The court held that labor union or their members are accountable under the anti-trust laws where they depart from their 'normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade,'" Mr. Gompers' statement in full follows: "The Supreme Court, in rendering its decision in the case of the Duplex Printing Press Company versus the International Association of Machinists, has joined forces with the anti-union shop movement, the movement to undermine and destroy the only organizations which the working people have for their protection.

"The decision of the majority Justices fully justifies the statement attributed by the press to Justice Brandies in the minority dissenting opinion that the whole movement of thirty years to place workers and employers on a basis of equality before the law has been nullified.

"I have not read the whole language of the decision, but I have seen sufficient to say that it is thoroughly in accord with the most ardent wishes of predatory greed and should be highly satisfactory to those who exult in profits and deny the aspirations of humanity.

"It is a blow at the movement for human freedom and progress. I can only add that the protest of minorities of one day have frequently been the decisions of majorities of the next day."

Mr. Gompers was in St. Louis en route from Washington to Mexico city to attend the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention.

\$25 BUYS SPRING SUIT COSTING \$37 YEAR AGO Cuts All Along Line Mark Opening in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The market for men's spring and summer clothing was opened in Chicago to-day and manufacturers offered suits much below prices of the spring of 1920. One of the leading factors in the ready made trade quoted the manufacturers' price of wool suits at \$25, compared to \$40 last autumn and \$37 a year ago.

Fine blue serge suits are offered at \$30, compared to \$47 last autumn and \$43 one year ago. A standard worsted suit is now wholesaled at \$34, compared to \$45 for the spring of 1920. The very finest worsted suits made in America are now offered at \$53, compared to \$83, the price last autumn. Fine worsted trousers are now \$9, compared to \$12.50 last spring. Prices for summer goods, such as knshirts and Palm Beaches, range upward from \$14.50, compared to \$16.50 last year.

Buyers from every part of the United States say they have liquidated goods bought at peak prices and from now on clothing will be retailed on the new level.

20 PER CENT. WAGE CUT PREVAILS IN INDIANA

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—An average cut of 20 to 25 per cent. in wages has been made in Indiana. The manufacturers for the greater part are holding firm where cuts have been ordered and leave the matter to work or not to work under the new scales up to their employees. In most of the large cities contracts have been signed for the year where there has been a direct dealing with labor organizations and little trouble is being experienced.

A system employed by many of the automobile factories has been practically shut down and then rehired by the graduated system, taking on a few workers each day, dropping the highest paid employees off the list in many cases and sitting out the best workers. On all sides there is a tendency to insist on a full day's work for a full day's wages.

BABY BOOM IN CHICAGO.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The year 1920 was a banner year for babies in Chicago. Fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixteen births were recorded, according to Health Commissioner Robertson, an increase of 8,558 over 1919.

Male babies for 1920 were 28,515, while the female of the species trailed with 26,801.

COURT REJECTS ALL PLANS OF PACKERS

Schemes for Separation From
Stock Yards Held to Be
Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—All proposals so far advanced by the "Big Five" meat packers for divesting themselves of their stock yard interests were rejected to-day by Justice Stafford in the District Supreme Court. The companies were given thirty days in which to submit new plans.

At the same time the court warned that unless the defendants proposed plans that would meet requirements outlined it would "feel obliged to appoint officers to take title to all the stocks of the stock yards in question and to hold the same subject to the order of the court until suitable agreements can be made to have it disposed of in accordance with the terms and purposes of the decree" agreed upon between the packers and the Government more than a year ago.

In a formal statement regarding the court's decision the Department of Justice interpreted this as meaning "that if the packers did not divorce themselves from the stock yards the court would do it for them."

Justice Stafford said that "to facilitate future progress it is considered best to state here that the court cannot see its way to approve any plan for the consolidation of the yards whether by a holding company or otherwise." Such a plan had been submitted by Swift and Armour, which companies had proposed that the holding company be organized by F. H. Prince & Co., Boston bankers. The Government opposed this plan.

"Any plan, to be acceptable," continued Justice Stafford's opinion, "must provide for an early and complete divestment by the defendants of all the obnoxious holdings.

"If any delay is to be allowed in the actual divestment under the plans that may be proposed, such plans must provide for complete control by the court in the meantime of all such stocks and must leave the matter in the hands of the court in such wise that the plan itself may be terminated at any time if the court shall determine that the defendants are not proceeding thereunder with promptness and vigor."

MANY CHICAGO PLANTS NEARLY FULL HANDED

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Unemployment in Chicago is affecting between 125,000 to 150,000 workers in the various lines of industry at the present time. Of these about one-half are out of jobs; the other half are working part time. Many of Chicago's largest industries are running almost with full complement of help.

The agricultural implement industry, for instance, with approximately 25,000 workers, has had a lay-off of about 7 per cent, meaning only about 1,750 out of employment. The big steel mills in the Calumet district and Gary, which six months ago were employing close to 200,000 men, have curtailed their force 25 per cent.

While there is plenty of talk in the air of wage cuts there has been no general reduction in any particular line as yet.

The stock yards—Chicago's leading industry—are running on about a "normal" working force basis. At the "peak" in 1918 it was estimated that there were 55,000 workers in packing towns. The packers cut this force about 10,000 a year ago following the falling off of the export business. The International Harvester Company, whose main plants are located in Chicago, employing 20,000 hands, report no material change in their working forces. A careful survey shows conditions healthy in most lines, and while there is a slump in labor there has been no general movement in the direction of wage cuts.

C. J. Boyd, head of the State Free Employment Bureau, said that while there are many men out of work in Chicago, the situation as to employment is a good one. He believes there will be work for all within a month or so.

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More convenient than pins and more economical in the long run. Always ready, feed right and will not clog. Staples for same, 7c box of 500.

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May be used flat on desk or hung on wall. Day to page.

Weekly Calendar Pad 19c each
Week to a page, including new mail rates, both foreign and domestic.

Filing Cards Special at \$1.29
a thousand
White cards, 3 by 5 inches. Horizontally ruled. Good quality.

Rubber Bands \$1.39 lb.
Good quality, assorted sizes to a box.

Work Organizers 69c each
Medium and large sizes. Useful file to keep all papers and letters intact. Flat on desk.

Paragon Telephone
Index Special at 39c
Usually 47c

To hang on mouthpiece of the telephone. This index has space for 640 addresses.

Esterbrook Pen
Points Special at 39c gross
Usually 59c gross

Assorted styles in boxes of one gross.

Wire Letter Trays Special at 19c
Usually 23c

Made of strong wire, neatly finished.

Manila Second
Sheets Special at 39c pkg.
Usually 47c pkg.

Good quality paper, size 8½ by 11 inches. Wrapped 500 sheets to a pkg.

Macy's Reliable Carbon
Paper Special at \$1.39 box
Usually \$1.98

100 sheets of carbon paper, letter or legal size, in blue, black or purple.

Macy's Reliable Type-
writer Ribbon Special at 47c
Usually 59c

Ribbons of the best quality, which may be used for all makes of machines. In any one or two colors.

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Special 89c box of 500

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